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NO. 30.

[From the United States Telegraph.]

The following Chronological List of the principal Officers of the United States Government under the Constitution, has been compiled from authentic sources, and may be interesting to many, as a convenient document for reference:

PRESIDENTS.

- 1789. George Washington, of Virginia.
- 1797. John Adams, of Massachusetts.
- 1801. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
- 1809. James Madison, of Virginia.
- 1817. James Monroe, of Virginia.
- 1825. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.
- 1829. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- 1789. John Adams, of Massachusetts.
- 1797. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
- 1801. Aaron Burr, of New York.
- 1809. George Clinton, of New York; died April 20, 1812.
- 1813. Elbridge Gerry, of Mass.; died Nov. 23, 1814.
- 1817. Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.
- 1825. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

- 1789. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
- 1794. Edmund Randolph, of Virginia.
- 1795. Timothy Pickens, of Massachusetts.
- 1800. John Marshall, of Virginia.
- 1801. James Madison, of Virginia.
- 1809. Robert Smith, of Maryland.
- 1811. James Monroe, of Virginia.
- 1817. John Quincy Adams, of Mass.
- 1825. Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
- 1829. Martin Van Buren, of N. Y.
- 1831. Edward Livingston, of Louisiana.

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

- 1789. Alexander Hamilton, of N. Y.
- 1795. Oliver Wolcott, of Conn.
- 1801. Samuel Dexter, of Mass.
- 1802. Albert Gallatin, of Penn.
- 1814. George W. Campbell, of Tennessee.
- 1814. Alexander J. Dallas, of Penn.
- 1817. William H. Crawford, of Georgia.
- 1825. Richard Rush, of Penn.
- 1829. Samuel D. Ingham, of Penn.
- 1831. Louis M'Lane, of Delaware.

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

- 1789. Henry Knox, of Massachusetts.
- 1795. Timothy Pickens, of Mass.
- 1796. James M'Henry, of Maryland.
- 1800. Samuel Dexter, of Mass.
- 1801. Roger Griswold, of Connecticut.
- 1801. Henry Dearborn, of Mass.
- 1809. William B. Eustis, of Mass.
- 1812. John Armstrong, of New York.
- 1815. William H. Crawford, of Georgia.
- 1817. Isaac Shelby, of Ky. (did not accept.)
- 1817. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.
- 1825. James Barbour, of Virginia.
- 1829. Peter B. Porter, of New York.
- 1829. John H. Eaton, of Tennessee.
- 1831. Lewis Cass, of Ohio.

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

- 1789. George Cabot, of Massachusetts.
- 1793. Benjamin Stoddard, of Maryland.
- 1802. Robert Smith, of Maryland.
- 1805. Jacob Crowninshield, of Mass.
- 1809. Paul Hamilton, of South Carolina.
- 1812. William Jones, of Pennsylvania.
- 1814. Benj. W. Crowninshield, of Mass.
- 1818. Smith Thompson, of New York.
- 1823. Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey.
- 1829. John Branch, of North Carolina.
- 1831. Levi Woodbury, of New-Hampshire.

POST MASTER GENERALS.

- 1789. Samuel Osgood, of Mass.
- 1791. Timothy Pickens, of Mass.
- 1795. Joseph Habersham, of Georgia.
- 1802. Gideon Granger, of Connecticut.
- 1814. Return J. Meigs, of Ohio.
- 1823. John M'Lean, of Ohio.
- 1829. William T. Barry, of Kentucky.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

- 1789. John Jay, of N. York, appointed.
- 1796. William Cushing, of Mass.
- 1796. Oliver Ellsworth, of Conn.
- 1800. John Jay, of New York.
- 1801. John Marshall, of Virginia.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

- 1789. Edmund Randolph, of Va. ap.
- 1794. William Bradford, of Penn.
- 1795. Charles Lee, of Virginia.
- 1801. Levi Lincoln, of Mass.
- 1805. Robert Smith, of Maryland.
- 1806. John Breckenridge, of Ky.
- 1807. Caesar A. Rodney, of Delaware.
- 1811. William Pinkney, of Maryland.
- 1814. Richard Rush, of Penn.
- 1817. William Wirt, of Virginia.
- 1829. John M. Berrien, of Georgia.
- 1831. Roger B. Taney, of Maryland.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

- 1789. First Congress, 1st and 2d sessions, held at New-York, 3d session at Philadelphia; Frederick A. Muhlenburg, of Penn.
- 1791. Second Congress, held at Philadelphia; Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut.
- 1793. Third Congress, held at Philadelphia; Frederic A. Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania.
- 1795. Fourth Congress, held at Philadelphia; Jona. Dayton, of N. Jersey.
- 1797. Fifth Congress, held at Philadelphia; Jona. Dayton, of N. Jersey.
- 1799. Sixth Congress, 1st session at Philadelphia, 2d at Washington; Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.
- 1801. Seventh Congress, held at Washington; Nathaniel Macon, of N. C.
- 1803. Eighth Congress; Nathaniel Macon, of N. C.
- 1805. Ninth Congress; Nathaniel Macon, of N. C.
- 1807. Tenth Congress; Joseph B. Varnum, of Mass.
- 1809. Eleventh Congress; Joseph B. Varnum, of Mass.
- 1811. Twelfth Congress; Henry Clay, of Ky.

1813. Thirteenth Congress; Henry Clay, of Ky. until January the 17th, 1814, Langdon Cheever, of South Carolina, for the residue of the Congress.

1815. Fourteenth Congress; Henry Clay, of Ky.

1817. Fifteenth Congress; Henry Clay, of Ky.

1819. Sixteenth Congress; Henry Clay, of Ky. during the 1st session.

John W. Taylor, of New-York, during the 2d session.

1821. Seventeenth Congress; Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia.

1823. Eighteenth Congress; Henry Clay, of Ky.

1825. Nineteenth Congress; John W. Taylor, of New York.

1827. Twentieth Congress; Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia.

1829. Twenty-first Congress; Andrew Stevenson, of Va.

*This department was not established until the 30th of April, 1795, being prior to that date a branch of the War Department.

MISCELLANY.

COBBETT'S FIRST LOVE.

The following is an extract from Cobbett's "Advice to Young Men." It is a "round unvarnished tale of his whole course of love."

When I first saw my wife, she was thirteen years old, and I was within a month of twenty-one. She was the daughter of a sergeant of artillery, and I was the sergeant major of a regiment of foot, both stationed in forts near the city of St. John's, in the province of New Brunswick. I sat in the room with her for about an hour, in company with others, and I made up my mind that she was the very girl for me. That I thought her beautiful is certain, for that I had always said should be an indispensable qualification; but I saw in her what I deemed marks of that sobriety of conduct of which I have said so much, and which has been by far the greatest blessing of my life. It was now the dead of winter, and, of course the snow several feet on the ground, and the weather piercing cold. It was my habit, when I had done my morning's writing, to go out at break of day to take a walk on a hill at the foot of which our barracks lay. In about three mornings after I had first seen her, I had by invitation to breakfast with me, got up two young men to join me in my walk; and our road lay by the house of her father and mother. It was hardly light, but she was out on the snow, scrubbing out a wash tub. "That's the girl for me," said I when we had got of out her hearing. One of these young men came to England soon afterwards, and he (who now keeps an inn in Yorkshire) came over to Preston, at the time of the election to verify whether I was the same man. When he found I was, he appeared surprised; but what was his surprise, when I told him that those tall young men whom he saw around me, were the sons of that pretty little girl that he and I saw scrubbing out the wash tub on the snow in New Brunswick in the morning.

From the day that I first spoke to her, I never had a thought of her being the wife of another man, more than I had of being transformed in a chest of drawers, and formed my resolution at once to marry her as soon as we could get permission, and to get out of the army as soon as we could. So that this matter was at once settled, as firmly as if it had been written in the book of fate. At the end of about six months, my regiment, and I along with it was removed to Frederickstown, a distance of about one hundred miles up the river St. John—and which was worse, the artillery was expected to go off to England a year or two before our regiment! The artillery went and she along with them; and now it was that I acted a part becoming a real sensible lover. I was aware that when she got to that gay place—Woolwich, the house of her father and mother, necessarily visited by numerous persons not the most select,—might become unpleasant to her and I did not like besides, that she should continue to work. I had saved a hundred and fifty guineas, the earning of my early hours, in writing for the paymaster, the quartermaster and others, in addition to the savings of my own pay.—I sent her all the money I had before she sailed, and wrote her begging of her if she found her home uncomfortable, to hire a lodging with respectable people, and at any rate not to spare the money, by any means, but to buy herself good clothes and to live without work, until I arrived in England, and in order to induce her to lay out the money, told her that I should get plenty more before I came home.

As the malignity of the devil would have it, we were kept abroad two years longer than our time; Mr. Pitt (England not being so tame then as she is now) having knocked up a dust with

Spain about Nootka Sound. Oh how I cursed Nootka Sound, and poor Pitt too I am afraid. At the end of four years, however, home I came, landed at Portsmouth, and got my discharge from the army by the great kindness of poor Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who was the major of my regiment. I found my little a servant of all work, (and hard work it was,) at five pounds a year, in the house of Captain Brisac, and with hardly saying a word about the matter, she put into my hands the whole of my hundred and fifty guineas unbroken.

Need I tell the reader what my feelings were? Need I tell kind-hearted English parents what this anecdote must have produced on the minds of their children? Need I attempt to describe what effect this example ought to have on every young woman who shall do me the honor to read this book? Admiration of her conduct, and my gratulation on this indubitable proof of the soundness of my own judgment were now added to my love of her beautiful person.

Now, I do not say that there are not many young women of this country, who would under similar circumstances have acted as my wife did in this case; on the contrary, I hope, and do sincerely believe that there are. But when her age is considered—when we reflect that she was living in a place crowded, literally crowded, with gaily dressed and handsome young men, many of them really richer and in higher rank than I was, and scores of them ready to offer her their hand—when we reflect that she was living amongst young women who put upon their backs every shilling they could come at—when we see her keeping the bag of gold untouched, and working hard to provide herself with but mere necessary articles of clothing, and doing this while she was passing from fourteen to eighteen years of age—when we view the whole of these circumstances, we must say that here is an example which, while it reflects honor on her sex, ought to have weight with every young woman whose eyes or ears this relation shall reach.

SUBTERRANEAN VISIT.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Ladies' Journal of Literature and Science, Baltimore, dated

PARIS, July 21, 1831.

"Will you not be a little surprised to hear that yesterday, in the full possession of life, health and my usual quantum of reason—be it less or more—I actually visited, in company with my husband, two ladies and several gentlemen—what place do you think? You will never guess, and I may as well out with it at once—The lower regions! Stare not, ye lovers of the marvellous, should this assertion ever meet your view, but listen to the particulars of our subterranean excursion.

We assembled about 8 o'clock in the morning at the Royal Observatory, situated in St. James suburbs, in the highest part of the city. The edifice was built, they tell me, by Louis XIV., in 1668, and takes its name from its having been the residence of mathematicians appointed by the king to make observations and improvements in astronomy. It is built of stone, and so admirably arched that neither wood nor iron are employed in the whole building. The height is about 80 or 90 feet, and at the top there is a beautiful platform, which commands an excellent view of Paris & its environs. Trap-doors are placed perpendicularly one exactly above the other, in the different floors, and when these are open, persons at the bottom of the subterraneous cave above mentioned—which by the way leads from this edifice—can distinguish stars very clearly at noon-day. This cavern is called the quarry, and notwithstanding it extends under the greater part of the city, few, I am told, even of those who constantly reside at Paris, are at all acquainted with it, or give themselves any trouble, from the danger they are in of some day breaking through.

About 6, our guides being ready, and all hands equipped, each with a wax candle, we descended by steps, to the depth of three hundred and sixty feet! Did ever you visit the Simsbury mines in Connecticut? I never did, but I have heard of those who have—and much did I sympathize with them as we made our descent. The New-gaters were not so classical, however, as to have marble steps, but performed their under-ground movements by help of wooden ladders. We depended on no such totterish supporters, but, except some little danger of falling to the bottom, we found things remarkably convenient. Having once landed—if landing it might be called—we found the path rather narrow at first, but soon we entered large and spacious streets, marked with names the same as in the city; advertisements and bills were pasted on the walls; and here and there were stalls where men were selling refresh-

ments, so that it had quite a citylike appearance. The height of the roof is on a direct line. He was followed by the same bold phalanx, at a considerable distance, which unfortunately becoming too sure of victory, quitted their military array and disbanded themselves. By this inconsiderate step they lost all that aggregate of force which made the bird fly off. Perceiving their disorder, he immediately returned, and snapped as many as he wanted, nay, he had even the impudence to alight on the very twig from which the bees had driven him.—I killed him, and immediately opened his craw, from which I took 171 bees.—I laid them all on a blanket, in the sun, and, to my great surprise, 54 returned to life, licked themselves clean, and joyfully went back to the hive; where they probably informed their companions of such an adventure and escape, as I believe had never happened before to American bees!

At one end was a miniature in representation of some of the principal forts in the Indies, with fortifications, draw-bridges, &c. Cannons were planted, with a couple of soldiers at each ready to fire. Sentinels were placed at different parts of the garrison, particularly before the Governor's house; and a regiment of armed men was drawn up in another place with their general in front. The whole was made up of a kind of clay which the place affords, and the light which was thrown upon it, gave it a very ingenious, and, I suppose war-like effect. We did not apprehend much danger, however, from the soldiery or their cannon, as they were not one of them able to move a limb. On one side of this saloon was a long table furnished with cold tongue, bread and butter, and some excellent wine—these articles were not of clay, but the real vegetable and animal production. I took a hearty draught of the wine, as well as my companions—notwithstanding I belonged to the temperance society. We proceeded on our journey about two miles farther, which brought us to another flight of steps, leading up to the town. We all ascended accordingly, and found ourselves safe at the Val de Grace, near the Benedictine convent, without one of the party having suffered the least accident. It was the opinion of our guides, that we had walked five or six miles under ground. We had been absent from the surface of the earth four hours. Tho' there was no doubt, some danger attending our rash expedition—as some were pleased to call it—yet we were all in excellent spirits, and highly delighted with the novelty of the scene;—all, however, concluded that for a place of residence we should prefer an upper region. It was regretted by us that we had not taken a thermometer and barometer down with us, to ascertain the temperature and weight of the air. Certain it is, however, it was much colder than on the surface of the earth, and in some places we found respiration more difficult; but this might in some measure have been owing to the number of persons and wax light.

Our guides told us that formerly there were several openings into the quarries, but at present there are only the two I have mentioned, viz. the Observatory, and the Val de Grace, and these are constantly locked, except when opened to admit strangers. We have since learned that the illumination and refreshments were prepared on our account.—We have also learned that many years ago it was inhabited by a famous gang of robbers, who infested the country;—but of its origin, very little can be ascertained. It appears, however, that for the first building of Paris, it was necessary to dig the stone in the environs, and as the city was enlarged, it was insensibly built on these quarries, so that all you see without, is essentially wanting within, for the foundation is completely undermined."

SAGACITY OF BEES.

Any thing relating to the natural history of Bees, is particularly interesting at this period, when so many of our intelligent countrymen are endeavoring to introduce them among the farmers of New England.

The following anecdote is extracted from "a letter from J. Hector St. John, a Farmer in Pennsylvania to a friend in England," first published, we believe in 1784.

The sagacity of these animals, which have long been the tenants of my farm, astonishes me; some of them seem to surpass even men in memory and sagacity. I could tell you singular instances of that kind. What then is this instinct which we so debate, and of which we are taught to entertain so diminutive an idea? My bees, above any other tenants of my farm, attract my attention and respect. I am astonished to see that nothing exists but what has its enemy;—one species pursues and lives upon the other. Unfortunately our kingbirds are the destroyers of these industrious insects: but, on the other hand, these birds preserve our fields from the depredation of crows, which they pursue on the wing with great vigilance and astonishing dexterity. Thus divided by two interested motives, I have long resisted the desire I had to kill them, until last year, when I thought they increased too much, and my indulgence had been carried too far. It was at the time of swarming, when they all came and fixed themselves on the neighboring trees, whence they caught those bees that returned from the field. This made me resolve to kill as many as I could, and I was just ready to fire, when a bunch of bees, as big as my fist, issued from one of the hives, rushed on one of these birds, and probably stung him, for

he instantly screamed, and flew, not as before in an irregular manner, but in a direct line. He was followed by the same bold phalanx, at a considerable distance, which unfortunately becoming too sure of victory, quitted their military array and disbanded themselves. By this inconsiderate step they lost all that aggregate of force which made the bird fly off. Perceiving their disorder, he immediately returned, and snapped as many as he wanted, nay, he had even the impudence to alight on the very twig from which the bees had driven him.—I killed him, and immediately opened his craw, from which I took 171 bees.—I laid them all on a blanket, in the sun, and, to my great surprise, 54 returned to life, licked themselves clean, and joyfully went back to the hive; where they probably informed their companions of such an adventure and escape, as I believe had never happened before to American bees!

22D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

IN THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. HOLMES calling on the President for information relative to the state of the trade between the United States and the British possessions in the West Indies, &c. was taken up for consideration, when

Mr. Webster after some prefatory remarks submitted an amendment to be inserted in the body of the resolution, requiring a statement showing the months in which such clearances were respectively made, and whether from British continental ports, or from British West India ports.

After some remarks from Messrs. SMITH and HOLMES, the resolution was postponed to, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The bill providing for mounting and equipping a part of the army of the United States, was read the second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THURSDAY Dec. 22

Several petitions were presented, and reports made.

Mr. Holmes submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to cause to be made a map of the disputed North eastern Boundary, showing the territory in dispute, and exhibiting the marks and monuments, natural and artificial, and to cause lithographic impressions thereof to be executed for the use of the Senate.

Trade with the British West Indies.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the resolutions of Mr. Holmes, as amended on the motion of Mr. Webster, calling upon the President for information relative to the trade between the United States and the British West Indies, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Smith said, that so far as he had considered the subject, he saw no objection to the passage of the resolutions.—He indeed objected to the third as highly exceptionable, but would leave the whole motion for inquiry. Mr. Smith made several remarks, in support of his objection to the foregoing resolution.—He acknowledged that he had not fully prepared himself for the discussion, but what he had said he considered due to the remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. Holmes in the course of his reply, observed, that before the arrangement of Mr. McLane, we had a very valuable trade with the British which was rapidly increasing, but that by the new arrangement, it appeared to be considerably injured. After some calculations entered into by Mr. H., relative to the manner of carrying on the trade by the British vessels, and the advantages allowed them, he observed, that if such practices were going on as he had reason to apprehend, it was time it should be known to Congress, and it was proper to call on the President for such information as was in his possession.

The resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 22

The following resolution was transmitted by Mr. Heister, and lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to furnish to this house a statement of the annual amount of postage received on newspapers and periodicals for the preceding five years, designating the amount received on each; also his views on the expediency or inexpediency of abolishing the postage on newspapers and periodicals, or either of them.

On motion of Mr. Davan, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating the pay of collectors, naval officers, surveyors, inspectors, and other officers of the customs on the northern frontier.

On motion of Mr. Boudin it was Resolved, That the Committee on manufactures be instructed to inquire and report to the House, the comparative cost of producing the following articles in the United States, and the cost of production of the same articles, of the same qualities, in those countries from which they are most usually imported, viz. iron of all sorts and qualities, salt, sugar, woollen cloths, which at the place whence imported cost from 33 1-3 to 50 cents per square yard; those which cost from 50 cents to one dollar; those which cost from 1 dollar to 2 dollars 50 cents; and those which cost more than 1 dollar 50 cts. per square yard, at the place usually imported: woollen blankets of the various qualities now in use; that they report, also, how far the difference found to exist results from duties paid on the raw materials used, particularly wool, and

Resolved further, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire and report what are the charges of importation of the several articles comprised in the foregoing list, with the minimum importer's profit added, on which the business can be done.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, submitted a resolution, which was laid upon the table one day, requesting the President to cause to be laid before the House a statement of the several sums of money expended since March, 1715, on breakwaters, rivers, and the improvement of the mouths of rivers, inlets and harbours of the United States; that such statement embrace the denomination of each of the said works, the particular State in which it is situated; the authority under which it was begun; and, if any such work be yet incomplete, the sum and time which the completion thereof will probably require.

A resolution, submitted the day previous by Mr. Huntington, was taken up and adopted. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to this House the amount of duties on foreign merchandise which may have been remitted, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain importers of foreign merchandise," approved March 24 1831, together with the names of the importers of such merchandise, and whether imported on account of citizens of the United States, of foreigners, (if known) and the time and place of the shipment of the same, and of the entry thereof at the custom house.

jackets, and one carried an umbrella over his head, which he held aloft with both arms out of the water. Another of the party, Mr. Edward, very whimsically dressed like an old woman, clung to the bottom of the canoe, making a most ludicrous lamentation. After thus amusing the spectators for a while he quitted the

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

The Vice President communicated a letter from Ebenezer H. Cummings, transmitting tabular statements, showing the result of any ratio of representation from 48,000 to 55,000 souls for each representative under the last census;—and,

On motion by Mr. Dickinson, Ordered, That 1000 copies of the letter and statements be printed for the use of the Senate.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Holmes, was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to cause to be made a map of the North Eastern Boundary, showing the territory in dispute, and exhibiting the marks and monuments, natural and artificial, and to cause lithographic impressions thereof to be executed for the use of the Senate.

The Senate adjourned over to Tuesday next.

TUESDAY, 27.

Mr. Frelinghuysen attended and took his seat.

Mr. Holmes submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate, copies of all the instructions to collectors of the customs and other officers in respect to the British colonial trade, given or issued since the proclamation of the President, of the 5th of October.

A number of bills from the House of Representatives were read the first time and ordered to a second reading, and several Senate bills received their second readings and were ordered to be engrossed. After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.

Mr. Benton, gave notice that he would to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill for the abolishment of the duty upon alum salt.

The following resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Holmes, was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate, copies of all the instructions to collectors of the customs and other officers in respect to the British colonial trade, given or issued since the proclamation of the President, of the 5th of October, 1831.

The bill sent to the Senate from the other house yesterday, for their concurrence, were read a second time and referred.

The bill authorising the President of the United States to arm a certain portion of the army, was read a second time and the second section thereof amended, on motion of Mr. Benton, by filling the blank with \$25,000. After some remarks by Mr. Smith, in objection to the amount of the appropriation, which were answered by Mr. Benton; it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill providing for the armament of certain fortifications, by a further appropriation of the sum of \$100,000 annually, for that purpose, was then taken up, and a motion was made by Mr. Benton, in behalf of the Committee on Military affairs, for its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Smith made some remarks in opposition to the motion of indefinite postponement, which were answered by Messrs. Hayne and Holmes; and the motion was finally carried, 31 to 7.

The following resolutions were presented:

By Mr. Robbins.—Resolved, that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a naval depot and post of expedition and rendezvous within the waters of the Naragansett Bay.

Resolved, That so much of the report of the Board of Navy Commissioners, made Oct. 19 1829, and of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, made Dec. 6 1830, as relates to the establishment of a depot in said waters, be referred to said committee.—Adj.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

After the usual presentation of petitions, a variety of bills were acted upon. Among them was one introduced by Mr. Carson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to compensate Mrs. Susan Decatur, the widow of the late Commodore Decatur, for the services rendered by her husband in the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia at Tripoli. It was read twice and committed. Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the general appropriation bill for 1832, which was read a first time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Nearly thirty private bills were passed, and a large number were forwarded through a Committee of the Whole. Adj. till Tuesday.

TUESDAY, 27.

Petitions were as usual presented, and a large number of private bills were forwarded through their different stages.—Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to improve the condition of the non-commissioned officers of the Army and to prevent desertion, which was read a first and second time and committed. Mr. Hoffman, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported bills providing for the repair of the frigates Java and Macedonian, and the sloop of war Cyane, which were severally read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. McDuffie from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the pension appropriation bill for 1832, which went through its first and second reading, and was also referred to a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.

Mr. B. anch. from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the allowance of the travelling expenses of naval officers in certain cases, which he moved to be committed to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Agreed.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the army during the year 1832, which was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McIntyre, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Samuel Dane, which was read twice, committed to a Committee of the whole made the order of the day for to-morrow and ordered to be printed.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

In the House of Representatives on the 19th ult. Mr. Arnold of Tennessee, presented a petition from Samuel Martin, in relation to the Post Office Department. This petition embraces the five following propositions:

1st. That to all actual subscribers, newspapers and pamphlets, not exceeding one sheet, should pass through the mail free of postage.

2d. That all owners of printing presses and types, and all persons actually working and employed as printers, should be permitted to receive their letters free of postage.

3d. That the two cents at present allowed to Post Masters for delivering free letters be dispensed with.

4th. That as soon as the national debt shall be paid off, the whole expense of the Post Office Department be defrayed out of the general fund. This proposition, he presumed, would meet the views of gentlemen who are so much a-

larmed to know what shall be done with the accruing and increasing revenue.

5th. The fifth proposition he considered a very important one. It was, that ALL the newspapers within the United States should be permitted to publish the laws of the United States, and the Advertisements of the Post Office Department, and that each should receive one hundred dollars per annum for such publication. Every man in this country was presumed to know the law; and was held amenable to the law as knowing it. Such being the fact, he thought that much pains should be taken to let those who are subject to the laws, know what the laws were. As at present promulgated, there was not, he would venture to say, one man to a thousand who ever saw the laws that were there enacted.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The London Times, referring to the Address of the Polish Refugees to their fellow-countrymen, which may be found below, says, "Between 30,000 and 40,000 of the best citizens of Poland are now in foreign lands. They have the example of the 'Polish Legion' before them, and intend, like it, to become a nation without a country, till happier times restore them to the banks of the Vistula and the possessions of their ancestors. The Poles have neither ships of their own country to carry them, nor colonies on which to retire; but they will find the means of transport across the Atlantic from strangers, and may carry their household gods to a land of freedom, where, among the people who gave an asylum to Kosciusko, they may wait for the result of European revolutions, and the return of more propitious days for liberty." The reader is requested to read attentively the last sentence of the Address.

The Address of the inhabitants of Bristol on the subject of the Riots had been presented to the King, and it was supposed that a Commissioner would be immediately appointed to investigate the late disturbances in that place.

Some riotous proceedings had occurred at Worcester, and a number of persons had been arrested.

The public mind was considerably agitated at Manchester, in consequence of an expected 'political Union' meeting at St. Peter's Field on the 7th.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—The state of the country is one of great and dangerous excitement. This cannot be doubted, it has been proclaimed in characters of fire and blood at Bristol, at Derby, and at Nottingham; and how soon we may have a repetition of such scenes is beyond the power of man to determine.—The amount of damage done through the riots at Nottingham Castle, Colwick Hall, and Beeston silk-mill, is more than £50,000.

THE CHOLERA.—The alarm in respect to the Cholera in England, had in a great measure subsided. A letter from Alexandria, in Egypt, dated Sept. 23, states that the disease had entirely ceased at Cairo, and that at Alexandria the number of cases had diminished to 8 or 10 cases in a day. According to the official returns published in Hungary, the cholera had visited 2,982 towns and villages in that kingdom. One thousand and one places were again free from the scourge. The total number of cases to the 18th of October, was 335,734, of deaths 151,734. At Vienna, (including the suburbs) 56 new cases occurred on the 22d. The total number of cases in that capital to that day, 2,804; of deaths 1297; remaining 298.—A Hamburg letter of Oct. 21st says,—"The cholera, I assure you, looks far more dreadful at a distance—it is by no means contagious—not an idea of it;—it lies in the atmosphere, the air being quite sulphurous, and we have summer weather; besides, it attacks only the lowest class of people, hard drinkers,—people who live in other respects badly, and such as these from 10 to 15 die daily."

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—There appears no doubt that the spasmodic cholera has made its appearance at Sunderland, having been transported thither through the medium of one or more Hamburg ships the crews of which broke the quarantine regulations by ranging about the shore of the river. Four or five deaths are said (but with what truth we know not) to have already taken place.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—A list of fifty peers was circulated this evening in the saloons. It was said to have been agreed upon this morning. It was composed of 25 general officers, 3 magistrates, 5 persons who have been engaged in diplomatic affairs, 2 members of the Institute, 15 Peers taken from the administration of the Empire, or from the present, or who have rendered services to the State. In some circles, the list was reduced to 40. In general the names were well chosen.

A Paris letter of the 4th, from the correspondent of the morning Herald—says:—

Within these few days there have arrived here many of the Poles most dis-

tinguished in the late struggle for liberty. Among others are M. M. Niemcewicz, late Vice Governor; Morawski, late Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Professor Lelewel. It was said that the last mentioned individual, intended for the future to confine himself to literary pursuits, had taken up his residence in that quarter of Paris so uninviting to all but the student or the scholar—the Pays Latin. He has for that choice,—however, other motives, and has not ceased to feel that his country still demands his exertions. In order to watch over the interests of Poland, and those of their brethren in exile, the Poles at present in Paris propose establishing here a permanent National Committee, of which M. Lelewel will, in all probability be the President. Under the direction of that Committee, it proposed that the Polish soldiers, as they reach France, shall be regimented; and, to comply with the provisions of the recruitment law of France, which directs that none but a Frenchman shall be a French soldier, it is proposed that a motion be made in the Chamber for naturalizing all the Poles who shall reach France. This sweeping proposition may, perhaps be opposed by government on the ground of its tending to displease the other powers of Europe—but there is a precedent for it—namely, that of the regiment of Hohelohé, every man which was a French citizen, some 13 or 14 months ago, for the admirable conduct displayed by them, on receipt of the news of the rising in Paris.

The government may or may not do its duty by the Polish refugees; but the Polish Committee, organized here many months since, under the Presidency of General Lafayette, will persevere in its exertions on behalf of Poland and her brave defenders. Already has that Committee sent agents to the frontiers, for the purpose of administering relief to the refugees as they arrive, and of enabling all who may wish to proceed to Paris to travel thither. Nor is this benevolence confined to the French Committee; the citizens of the United States at present in Paris, organized this day a co-operating committee with the same objects, and have already raised a fund for that purpose, amounting to no less a sum than 86,000 francs, (3,200 pounds.)

This Committee, of which the President is Mr. Law, and the Secretary, Fenimore Cooper, have added to their number a distinguished native of Poland—M. Leonard Chodzki, the historian of the Polish Legion in the service of France. Thus you see that, although Poland is conquered, the brave men who fought for her, and who are in consequence, exiles from their native land, will not be allowed to perish, even though the government of France may deem it expedient to refuse them political rights. Will the British public leave to France, and of the United States, all the honor of solacing in their misfortunes the heroes of Ostroleka?

ADDRESS TO THE POLES BY THEIR COUNTRYMEN IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Poles!—Confident in the enlightened spirit of the age, and in the sanctity of your cause, you rose to throw off the yoke of the oppressor. The world, in astonishment, has witnessed your achievements; but nations, whom honor, duty, and even interest, commanded to assist you, have pusillanimously betrayed the common cause. Future ages will show how base was their conduct, how short sighted their policy. The contest is at an end: the sword of the Autocrat has triumphed. Europe, by her callous indifference to your misfortunes, participates in the unhallowed act. Poland is no more. Erased from the list of nations, she is doomed anew to a long slavery.

Countrymen!—What can we expect from the conqueror? His rage and fury we have already defied, and if an unexpected effort of humanity should attempt to spare our sufferings, feelings of patriotism would be more deeply wounded than they ever have been by every cruelty and torture formerly devised to suppress them, for what, short of the independence of Poland—can satisfy men who have sworn to die for her freedom?

Poles!—You have done all that became a great and noble nation: You have spared no sacrifice to attain your great object; thousands of your brave brethren have already sealed with their greatest compact with heaven to die for their country. But if the sword of the enemy has spared our lives, let us remember that we are bound to devote every hour that remains to us to emulate the heroes that have fallen, and whose honor and glory are our most sacred trust. No inducement of fortune, rank, or interest shall betray us into an act unworthy of our most solemn vows,—these must be guarded as spotless as the name of Pole which will thenceforward be left to Europe as that of patriotism and devotion.

Poles!—let us leave that wretched country, now no more our own, though so soaked with the blood of her defenders—let us leave Europe, a heartless spectator of our struggle and our despair. America is the only country worthy of affording an asylum to men who have

sacrificed every thing for freedom; there Poland will be enshrined in our hearts, and Heaven will perhaps bless our devotion.

In Lisbon, great alarm was entertained from the threatened invasion of Don Pedro, on behalf of his daughter, the Queen of that country, and the emissaries of Miguel were actively engaged in preparing for the struggle between the brothers.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, from a Cherokee Indian, dated.

"New Echota, Nov. 18—You are well aware of the trouble and difficulties with which the Cherokees are surrounded. You understand in some degree, no doubt, the severity of the oppression which they are compelled to endure, and the nature of the means which are pressed upon them to induce them to leave the land of their fathers. The Government of the United States has not only withdrawn its protection promised in treaties, but it has become the auxiliary of Georgia in the work of cruel oppression. The 'Great Father' of the 'red man' has not only delivered 'his children' to their enemies, but he is assisting their persecutors in various ways; one of which is, the distribution of the annuity to individuals of the nation, intending thereby, evidently, to cut off their pecuniary resources as a nation, and prevent them from carrying the question of their rights to the Supreme Court of the United States, and destroy their means of supporting their Government and their press. This new policy of the President has so succeeded as to empty our Treasury. Consequently, the Cherokees are thrown upon their own immediate resources. I hope they have sufficient patriotism to do what they can for themselves. They are now attempting to raise money in order to meet the engagements of the nation. Contributions are making in various places; and the Principal Chief has just been authorised by the General Council to collect funds on loans. In this way a few Thousand Dollars will no doubt be collected. But their means are inadequate to their wants.—Will an appeal to their friends, who have sympathized with them in their struggle for life, be regarded?"

We answer, Yes. Let some suitable individual of the Nation visit this city, or any other of our Northern cities, and we will guarantee that he shall not go back empty handed.—Journal of Com.

Georgia.—Gov. Lumpkin, as the representative of Georgia, has been cited to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States, to shew cause why the judgments against Samuel A. Worcester and Elizur Butler—the imprisoned Missionaries—should not be set aside.—Messrs. Wm Wirt and John Sergeant appear to be the counsel for the missionaries. Gov. Lumpkin communicated this proceeding of the Georgia Legislature, Nov. 25, in a Message somewhat of the "Troup order." We shall soon see, what are the proceedings of the Legislature thereon. The remark has been made, with some force, that Georgia practices "Nullification," while South Carolina only talks about it.

We hope, however, for better things under the auspices of the new Governor of Georgia, whom we have understood to be a moderate, sensible and patriotic man. The whole "Indian Question," as it is called, is now in a fair way to be brought for revision before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Boston Patriot.

Lord Brougham.—Our readers will learn with amazement, bordering on incredulity; that the salary of the Reforming Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Brougham, is not less than twelve thousand pounds sterling, or about ninety thousand dollars a year. Such was stated to be the fact in the British House of Commons, in the course of debate on the fifth of October, by Sir Edward Sugden, the late Solicitor General. Lord Brougham receives of this twelve thousand pounds as Chancellor, and six thousand pounds as Speaker of the House of Lords.

England certainly pays enough to ensure a good Government; yet no country can be well governed where one of her magistrates receives 90,000 dollars a year, at a time whilst the third commercial city in the empire, a hundred miles only from the metropolis, is the scene of blood and conflagration. [Vide the recent occurrences of Bristol.]

Telegraph.

Mysterious.—The body of an elegantly dressed lady was washed on one of the Black Islands, Dingle Bay, on the 18th Oct. She was attired in silk, with a gold chain and other valuable trinkets attached to her person, the most singular appendage was two Pointers,—fastened one to each hand of the ill-fated lady; a part of the wreck of a vessel was perceived on the opposite side.

Liverpool pa.

Fuel for the Poor.—Thirteen hundred dollars were collected in two days, last week at Salem, to purchase fuel for the poor.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

"Hang your banner on the outward wall."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT.

CANAL.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity on the 17th ult. for the purpose of negotiating with the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Company, to see what they would do upon the subject of the contemplated Canal, report that the project meets their highest approbation, and that they have appointed a Committee to report what assistance the Company will render towards the accomplishment of the work. The Committee appointed to see what damages will be required by the owners of land upon the route for the canal, report that the damages will be little or nothing. The expenses then will be merely for the construction of the Canal. A petition has been sent to the Legislature for an act of incorporation; and the only thing that will be wanting for the ultimate accomplishment of the work, will be the spirit of enterprise—if we can have this, the Cash of course will be produced.

We have had the pleasure of perusing the first volume of the "Collections of the Maine Historical Society." It has just issued from the press of Messrs. Day, Frazar & Co. of Portland. Its execution in all respects is very neat, and its contents very interesting. It embraces the history of Portland from its earliest settlement, with notices of the neighboring towns, and of the changes of government in Maine—a brief account of the settlement on the coast of Maine, previous to 1632, &c. &c. with notices of the first wars with the Indians up to about 1700. It contains the letters of Benedict Arnold giving a description of the march of his army to Quebec, &c.—It is embellished with a handsome map of Casco Bay showing the situation of its numerous islands. It has extracts from the manuscript papers of the late Enoch Lincoln, late Governor of the State—giving a history of some of the Indian tribes.

Such a volume ought to be found in every library. Price \$2. It is for sale at A. Barton's Bookstore. We shall hereafter give some extracts from it.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 29. In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Nesbit laid on the table a resolution offering a reward of — thousand dollars, to be paid by the Governor to any person or persons arresting and bringing to trial, under the laws of this State, the editor or publisher of the Liberator; or any person or persons who shall utter, or circulate, within the limits of this State, the said paper, or any circular, pamphlet, letter or address, of a seditious character.—*Georgian.*

A fine comment indeed upon the freedom of which our countrymen boast! A man because he dares advocate the "equal rights" of his fellow men, is hunted like the thief or the robber, and a great reward offered for his apprehension! We believe that our southern States may offer rewards, be they ever so large, and their offers have no effect upon our New-England population, or our rulers. We have too high an opinion of our northern citizens to think them capable of betraying their brethren into the hands of the enemies of freedom. Mr. Garrison, the editor of the Liberator, is not one of the lukewarm advocates of "equal rights"—he is engaged heart and hand for the immediate emancipation of the blacks from slavery. He is not intimidated from his duty by fines or imprisonment; but takes hold of his subject with a firm and unwavering confidence and determination to accomplish, as far as possible, the work in which he is engaged. We peruse his paper with a degree of satisfaction, and hope are long to make some interesting extracts from it.—We do not agree with Mr. Garrison respecting the Colonization Society, for it is undoubtedly doing much good. The Liberator is to be enlarged the present month, and we trust it will receive an increased patronage.

It is now excellent sleighing, and a good opportunity offers itself for our subscribers to bring us "the staff of life." In addition to Produce, we will take good Hemlock Bark and Wood, if delivered within the present month. Otherwise, Cash for old arrears.

The Legislature of Massachusetts assembled in Boston, on Wednesday last.

Our foreign news is taken from London and Liverpool papers of Nov. 8th and 9th.

OXFORD COUNTY LYCEUM.

The meeting of the Oxford County Lyceum is postponed to Wednesday, Jan. 24th inst. By order of the Directors.

LYCEUM.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT.

Question.—Would it be for the benefit of mankind to dispense entirely with the use of Ardent Spirits?

RECIPE FOR A COUGH

Take of liquorice, antimonial wine, and paregoric, each one ounce—dissolve the liquorice in a pint of warm water and boil it down to a half pint; when cold add the wine and paregoric. Take one table spoonful three or four times a day. If the patient has pain in the bones, relief will be found by taking a pint bowl of white balsam tea on going to bed.
New Bedford Mercury.
Try it and see. Need enough now.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5.

The House of Representatives was called to order by Mr. Knowlton of Montville, and Mr. Steele of Brownfield was placed in the chair. A committee was appointed to receive the credentials of the members, and reported that a quorum was present. A message was sent to the Governor and Council, and they forthwith came in, and the Governor administered to the members the oath to support the constitution and laws of the U. States and of the State, which they severally took and subscribed.

It was voted to proceed to the choice of a Clerk; and Messrs. Clifford of Newfield, Kent of Bangor, Cilley of Thomaston, Phelps of Fairfield, and Swett of Prospect, were appointed a committee to receive, sort, and count the votes for Clerk.

The committee reported the whole number of votes to be 168—necessary to a choice 85—Joseph G. Cole of Paris had 117, Richard H. Vose of Augusta 41, and others 10. Mr. Cole being declared elected, accepted the office, and proceeded to act as Clerk.

Whole number of votes for Speaker were 172—necessary to a choice 87—Benj. White of Monmouth had 118, Edward Kent of Bangor 47, Wm. Clark 5, others 3. Mr. White, on taking the chair, made a brief and appropriate address.

On motion of Mr. Kent of Bangor, the Rules and Orders of the last House were adopted temporarily, Messrs. Kent, William of Augusta, and Knowlton of Montville were appointed to prepare Rules and Orders.

On motion of Mr. Mac Crate, messages were sent to inform the Governor and Council, and the Senate, of the organization of the House.

On motion of Mr. Hamlen, it was voted that the House hold two sessions a day, commencing at 9 o'clock in the A. M., and 2 in the P. M.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that that body was organized.

Mr. Lowell of East Machias moved that the clergymen of Augusta be invited to officiate as Chaplains to the House, in rotation according to seniority. At the suggestion of Mr. Dummer, those of Hallowell were included in the invitation, and the motion was agreed to.

The Senate was organized, Mr. Boutelle in the chair, by the re-election of Robert P. Dunlap as President and Nathaniel S. Littlefield as Secretary.

THURSDAY Jan. 5. House. Messrs. Pierce of Gorham, Shaw of Sanford, Hinkley of Bluehill, Crowell of Waterville, and Nason of Orono, were appointed on the part of the House, to examine, count, and declare the votes for Governor.

Messrs. Clifford of Newfield, Hamlin of Columbia, Lowell of East Machias, Bronson of Anson, and Smith of Portland, were appointed as the standing committee on contested Elections.

Mr. Kent, from the committee appointed for that purpose yesterday, reported a set of Rules and Orders for the House, which were amended on motion of Mr. Phelps of Fairfield, and adopted as amended, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

On motion, Messrs. Cilley of Thomaston, Belcher of Farmington, and Traflet of Camden, (with such as the Senate may join,) were appointed a committee to contract with some suitable person to do the State printing for the ensuing year. Ad.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—A Mr. Beecher, of New York, informs the public, that for the sum of sixty dollars, he will afford a machine, that will by the aid of a single horse power, and suitable care and attendance, thrash from straw, one hundred bushels of grain, shell three hundred bushels of corn; grind thirty bushels of provender, and cut six hundred bundles of straw, in the short space of twelve hours. The operation of the machinery may be seen at 32 Burling slip, New York. This must certainly be a matter worthy the attention of those who are agriculturists upon an extensive scale.

What oceans of Ink.—In the Stationary account of Congress for the year ending 1st ult. we find the following items:—2379 reams of paper, 16 lbs. wax, 540 dozen parchments, 45000 quills, 288 knives, 100 lbs wafers, 390 lbs candles, 746 dozen tapes, 252 seals, 480 ink-jugs, 480 water boxes, 228 folders, 30 gallons oil, 7 bushels sand, 188 lbs twine, 480 sand boxes.

MARRIED.

In Paris, after a tedious courtship of 30 minutes, Mr. John Rowe of Oxford, aged 75, to Mrs. Jane Hill of the former place, aged 72.

In olden times, a row to make, Three things it always us'd to take; But now the times do stranger grow; For sure one HILL has made a ROW!

But time may change its course again, And from two ROWS [Rowes] proceed, A worthy stock of nice young Bucks, On other HILLS to feed!

In Parsonsfield, Mr. Samuel Foss, to Miss Betsey Dearbon—Mr. Wm. D. Dickson, to Miss Mary Dearbon.

In Limerick, Boardman Johnson, Esq. to Mrs. Abigail Meder.

DIED.

In Paris, on Sunday, first instant, Francis, son of Mr. Jesse Cummings Jr., aged 2 years and 4 months.

In Philadelphia, aged 84, STEPHEN GIRARD, the wealthiest merchant in the city—his net capital being estimated at \$15,000,000.—He left \$10,000 each to his nephews and nieces, \$2,000,000 to establish a great public school, in which no clergyman is to be concerned; but the bulk of his property he bequeathed to the city, to be expended in certain public improvements.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers have purchased the right of making and vending JOSEPH D. PRESTON'S Improved WINNERING MACHINE, for the towns of Turner, Buckfield, Paris, Hartford, Sumner, Hebron, Oxford, Norway, Greenwood and Woodstock, and have commenced the business of manufacturing said machines.

Persons wishing to supply themselves with the above article are requested to call and examine for themselves. Terms liberal.

EZRA F. BEAL, WM. STEVENS.

Norway, Jan. 10, 1832. 30tf

JUST received and for sale at BARTON'S,

ARNOTT'S Elements of PHYSICS, vol. II. part I. containing Light and Heat. Elements of Physics, or Natural Philosophy, General and Medical, explained independently of Technical Mathematics, and containing New Disquisitions and Practical Suggestions, by Neill Arnott, M. D. First American from the third London edition, with additions, by Isaac Hays, M. D.

The Poetical Works of Campbell, Rogers, Montgomery, Lamb, and Kirke White, beautifully printed, 1 vol. 8vo.

THE CHEMISTRY OF THE ARTS, on the basis of Gray's Operative Chemist, being an Exhibition of the Arts and Manufactures dependent on Chemical Principles, with numerous Engravings, by Arthur I. Porter, M. D. late Professor of Chemistry, &c. in the University of Vermont, in 8vo. with numerous plates. Sketches of CHINA, with Illustrations from original Drawings, by W. W. Wood, in 1 vol. 12mo.

EVAN'S MILYRIGHT and MILLER'S GUIDE, new edition, with additions, by Dr. Thomas P. Jones, in 8vo. with plates.

CAZENAVE and SCHEDEL, on Diseases of the Skin, translated from the French, in 8vo.

Parsons on ANATOMICAL Preparations, in 8vo. with plates.

A Treatise on Fever, by Southwood Smith, M. D. Physician to the London Fever Hospital.

A Treatise on Pathological Anatomy, by Wm. E. Horner, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.

A new edition of a Treatise of Special and General Anatomy, by the same author, 2 vols. 8vo.

The ARMENIANS, a tale of Constantinople, by J. Macfarlane, in 2 vols. Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the United States, by Albert Gallatin; republished, with additions and corrections, from the American Quarterly Review.

The Practice of MEDICINE, upon the Principles of the Physiological Doctrine, by J. G. Coster, M. D. translated from the French.

Pathological and Practical Researches on Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord, by John Abercrombie, M. D.

Pathological and Practical Researches on Diseases of the Stomach, the Intestinal Canal, the Liver, and other Viscera of the Abdomen.

A Rational Exposition of the Physical Signs of Diseases of the LUNGS and PLEURA, illustrating their Pathology and Facilitating their Diagnosis, by Charles J. Williams, M. D. in 8vo. with plates.

Lectures on INFLAMMATION, exhibiting a view of the General Doctrines, Pathological and Practical, or Medical Surgery, by John Thompson, M. D., F. R. S. E. second American edition.

Broussais on Chronic Inflammations, translated from the French, in 2 vols. 8vo.

A Treatise on PHYSIOLOGY, applied to Pathology, translated by John Bell, M. D. and R. La Roche, M. D. second edition, with additions.

Clinical Illustrations of FEVER, comprising a Report of Cases treated at the London Fever Hospital, 1828-29. By Alexander Tweedie, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. &c. 8vo.

ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA; a Popular Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature, History, and Politics: brought down to the present time, including a copious collection of articles in American Biography. On the basis of the seventh edition of the German Conversations Lexicon. Edited by Dr. Francis Leiber, assisted by Edward Wigglesworth, Esq.

*This work will be completed in twelve large octavo volumes, price two dollars and a half each, strongly bound in cloth.

JOURNAL OF THE HEART, edited by the Authoress of Flirtation.

New Goods, Cheap for Cash!!

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which are Bombazettes, Merinos, Circassians, Camblets, Camblet Plaid, Flannel, Padding, Buckram, Duck, Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bobinet Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearling, Piping, Gimp, Ticking, Crape, Brown Sheetings, do. Shirtings, bleached do., Bonnet SILKS, Millinet, Battiste, Cane, Linen, Vestings, Coat Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdkfs., Imitation do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory Gingham, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting, Wicking, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Loaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcords, Paste Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitre, Wafers, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

Crockery & Glassware, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.

Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 28tf

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, PLANTATION NO. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of Land in the Plantation numbered Eight, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in the following sums:—

Range, 7—No. of Lot, 8—No. of Acres, 100—Value, \$75.00—Deficient highway tax for 1829—\$7.05.

And unless said tax together with all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before the second day of May next, so much of said land, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and charges, will be sold at Public Vendue, on that day, at one o'clock afternoon, at the School-house in District No. two in said Plantation numbered eight.

JOHN REED, Collector. December 13th, 1831. 23

Great Bargains,

ARE to be had at the store of the subscriber, A. No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, (opposite David Dana's) among which are—

BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN & MIXT Broad and Pelisse

CLOTHS;

from 150 to 400; English MERINOS and CIRCASSIANS, 30 to 50 cts.; WIDE BLK and COL'D LUSTRING SILKS fm 50 to 67 cts.; Wide GREEN LUSTRING, 67 cts.; CRAPLS, from 250 to 350; POSEGES 42; good dark CALICOES from 10 to 20; SHAWLS of all kinds; FANCY Hdkfs. 17 to 75 cts.; Super Fing SILK Hdkfs. yard square 75 cts.; Col'd CAMBRICS yard wide 10 cts.; Do. do. 3-4 wide 12 1/2 cts.; large Linen and Cotton Damask TABLE CLOTHS 50 to 75; GLOVES 25 cts.—fashionable Belt Ribbons 10 to 20 cts.—PLAIDS 25 cts.—CASSIMERS 33—blk. and col'd BOMBAZETTS 17 to 25 cts.—GREEN FLANNELS 30 cts.—wide BOCKING 42 cts.—SHIRTINGS 9 to 12—Super TICKINGS 15 to 20 cts. Also, white Cambrics, Muslins, Cotton Hdkfs. Buttons, Sewing Silk, Twist, &c. &c. at the lowest prices.

WANTED,

Good White and Blue Mixt and col'd Woolen YARN, Undressed and Full CLOTHS, for which the highest price will be given. And any person from the Country wishing to purchase any article or dispose of their cloths on reasonable terms, will find no necessity for "GOING FARTHER"

W. D. LITTLE. Portland, Dec. 16, 1833. 12x27

HENRY GODDARD & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

Goods,

MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

HAVE recently received in addition to their former stock, 50 casks and packages of English and American

HARDWARE,

which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, cheap for cash or approved credit.

WINDOW GLASS.

H. G. & CO. have on hand Chelsea ford GLASS, of all sizes.

Oct. 1831. 6w25

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MAINE

WILL hold their semi-annual Meeting at the New Hotel in Augusta, on Wednesday the 11th day of January next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Annual Meeting stands adjourned to the same day and place at 10 o'clock, A. M. Diplomas will be ready for delivery at the meeting: Per order,

BENJA. D. BARTLETT, Rec'g Sec'y. Bath, Dec. 15th, 1831. 23

WANTED, immediately at this Office,

a boy from 16 to 17 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing business. One of steady, industrious habits, and who is willing to be a boy until he is 21 years old will meet with good encouragement.

Dec. 20.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Young Man, 17 or 18 years of age, to learn the trade of an Iron Machinist. J. C. GREEN. Norway, (Sleep Falls,) Dec. 17. 27

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots.—The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The Proprietor begs leaves to submit the following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the south end, and at South Boston, as a very respectable citizen.

A CASE.

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceeding, ly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those, who owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

(Signed) SETH STOWELL, Keeper of the Toll-house, South Boston Bridge.

Mr. T. KIDDER, Proprietor of the Conway Medicines. Boston, June 17th, 1829. *Price 50 cents.

SORE

AND INFLAMED EYES!

THE studios, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES'

WATER.

This well established Wash for the Eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH ACHE!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth.—They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

DYSPEPSIA,

OF most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been checked, relieved, and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time Dr. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea, and Flatulences. Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

*None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 3

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of A. Goodnow & Phelps for the Oxford Observer from the 13th of April, 1829, to October 4, 1830, are informed that it is indispensably necessary that they should make immediate payment, and that a reasonable space of time is allowed them to comply with this just request; and that unless payment is made previous to the first of February next, their accounts, indiscriminately, will be left with an Attorney for collection.

The present proprietor of the Observer has no concern with these accounts, therefore does not consider this notice to have any bearing upon his interests; but will answer for himself when opportunity shall occur.

Payment may be made either to the subscriber or to W. E. Goodnow.

All persons who are indebted as above for Job Printing or Advertising will please to apply this notice to themselves.

WILLIAM P. PHELPS. Norway Village, Dec. 13th, 1831.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, Jan. 1, 1832.

Edmond Frost—Josua Merrill, Oxford—Lydia Twamby—Isaac Lovejoy—Charles Young, Greenwood—W. E. Goodnow—Rev. Henry A. Merrill. WM. REED, P. M.